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Amendment to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

Claims 1-47 (previously cancelled)

- 48. (Currently amended) A method of generating a hybrid pluripotent mammalian cell comprising:
 - (a) preparing a-more than one cytoplast fragment from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote (the cytoplast donor);
 - (b) obtaining preparing a cell-with a donor nucleus or a karyoplast with a donor nucleus (nuclear donor) which is cell or karyoplast taken from any mammalian species a mammal; and
 - (c) fusing combining said a cytoplast fragment of step a) with the nuclear donor said cell or said karyoplast of step b) to produce a pluripotent mammalian cell thereby producing a hybrid mammalian cell.
- 49. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the cytoplast fragment is produced by vortexing said the mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote.
- 50. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein the mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote is surrounded by a zona pellucida and wherein the zona pellucida of said mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote is removed prior to step a).
- 51. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 50, wherein said the zona pellucida is removed by a method selected from the group consisting of: (a) treatment with an enzyme or an acidified Tyrodes solution, (b) micromanipulation followed by treatment

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with a micro filament inhibitor and vortexing, orand (c) micropipeting in the presence of an microfilament inhibitor with mechanical aspiration of cytoplasm.

- 52. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 51, wherein saidthe enzyme is Pronase.
- 53. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 51, wherein said the microfilament inhibitor is cytochalasin B.
- 54. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe mammalian oocyte-or fertilized zygote, or resulting fragment thereof is enucleated.
- 55. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 54, wherein saidthe mammalian oocyte-or fertilized zygote, or resulting fragment thereof is enucleated by micromanipulation or centrifugation in an appropriate gradient in the presence of a microfilament inhibitor.
- 56. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe mammalian oocyte is matured in vivo.
- 57. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe mammalian oocyte is matured in vitro.
- 58. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the mammalian oocyte is selected from the group consisting of: an activated, low MPF maturation promotion factor ("MPF") oocyte; an aged, unactivated, low MPF oocyte; and an unactivated, high MPF, metaphase II oocyte.
- 59. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 58, wherein saidthe mammalian oocyte is an unactivated, high MPF, metaphase II oocyte.
- 60. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe cytoplast donorfragment is from a different species from that of the nuclear donor.
- 61. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe cytoplast donorfragment is from the same species as that of the nuclear donor.

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62. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the cytoplast donor is derived from fragment is prepared from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote taken from a non-human mammalian species.

- 63. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 62, wherein saidthe cytoplast donor is derived from fragment is prepared from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote taken from a mouse, rat, rabbit, sheep, goat, pig, or cow.
- 64. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 63, wherein said the cytoplast donor is derived from fragment is prepared from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote taken from a cow.
- 65. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the nuclear donor cell is derived from selected from the group consisting of fibroblasts, skin fibroblasts, leukocytes, granulosa cells, cumulus cells, oviductal epithelium, mammary gland cells, fetal fibroblasts, keratinocytes, hepatocytes, respiratory epithelial cells, neuronal cells, CD34[43]+ stem cells, granulocytes, or and mononuclear peripheral blood cells.
- 66. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the nuclear donor cell is a karyoplast.
- 67. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 66, wherein said the karyoplast is an interphase cell.
- 68. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, further comprising maintaining the pluipotency by placing the cell in a culture media that supports development and proliferation while maintaining the dedifferentiated state wherein said karvoplast is cytoplasm deficient.
- 69. (Withdrawn, currently amended) The method of claim 66, wherein saidthe karyoplast is enriched with mitochonna mitochondria.

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70. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe fusing combining of saidthe cytoplast fragment with saidthe nuclear donor is mediated by electrical fusion, chemical fusion, viruses, liposomes or cell surface proteins.

- 71. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 70, wherein saidthe fusing combining is mediated by electrical fusion.
- 72. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 70, wherein saidthe fusing combining is mediated by polyethylene glycol or high pH-low osmolarity.
- 73. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 48, further comprising an activation step.
- 74. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 73, wherein said activation occurs before saidthe-fusingcombining step.
- 75. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 73, wherein said the activation occurs after said the fusing combining step.
- 76. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 73, wherein said the activation is meditated by electrical pulse, ionomycon ionomycin/DMAP, cytochalasin/cyclohexamide, strontium, adenophostin, disintegin RGD peptide, DDT/thimerosal, ethanol or sperm factor.
- 77. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe donor nucleus nuclear donor is from an embryonic, fetal, or adult cell/karyoplast, or an embryonic, fetal, or adult karyoplast.
- 78. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe donor nucleus nuclear donor is a diploid cell or is taken from a diploid cell.
- 79. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 78, wherein saidthe donor nucleus nuclear donor is from a cell or karyoplast nonsynchronized, synchronized in G0/Gl; or by a cell or karyoplast arrested at the G1/S border.

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80. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe-donor nucleus nuclear donor is optionally matched to the cell cycle stage of the cytoplast donor.

- 81. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe donor nucleus nuclear donor is from a differentiated or undifferentiated stem cell, or differentiated or undifferentiated somatic cell.
- 82. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe-donor nucleus nuclear donor is from a human, cow, bull, pig, sheep, goat, camel, waterbuffalo, primate, rodent or lagomorph.
- 83. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe-donor nucleus nuclear donor is from a human.
- 84. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein the donor nucleus nuclear donor has been genetically modified.
- 85. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 84, wherein saidthe-donor nucleus nuclear donor is genetically modified with a gene designed to correct a genetic defect or supply cells with a capacity to produce a protein, enzyme, enzyme product, cellular component or a therapeutic agent.
- 86. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein the mitochondria of the donor cytoplast is made replication incompetent.
- 87. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 86, wherein saidthe-donor eytoplast or cytoplast fragment is incubated with an inhibitor of mitochondrial DNA replication.
- 88. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 86, wherein saidthe-donor eytoplast or cytoplast fragment is incubated with an inhibitor of mitochondrial DNA replication.

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- 89. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 86, wherein saidthe-donor eytoplast or cytoplast fragment is incubated with EtBr.
- 90. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein the hybrid cell is supplemented with mitochondria derived from the same species as the nuclear donor.
- 91. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 90, wherein mitochondria is derived from the same animal or individual as the nuclear donor.
- 92. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 90, wherein said the mitochondria supplementation is mediated by fusion of an enucleated cytoplast with the hybrid cell.
- 93. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 92, wherein said the enucleated cytoplast is derived from platelets.
- 94. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein saidthe nuclear donor cell is stably transfected with a gene encoding a mitochondrial maintenance factor.
- 95. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 94, wherein said the gene is mtTFA.
- 96. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, wherein said the nuclear donor eell is transiently transfected with a gene encoding a modulator of histone acetylation or a modulator of chromatin structure.
- 97. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 96, wherein saidthe gene is histone deacetylase.
- 98. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 48, further comprising the step of establishing a population of hybrid pluripotent cells derived from saidthe hybrid pluripotent cell.
- 99. (Currently Amended) A hybrid pluripotent cell generated by the method of claim 48.
- 100. (Currently Amended) A population of hybrid pluripotent cells generated by the method of claim 98.

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101. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 98, further comprising the step of culturing the hybrid pluripotent cell population in the presence of compounds or factors which induce gene transcription, thereby producing an activated hybrid pluripotent cell

population.

102. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 101, wherein saidthe compounds or factors is a reversible inhibitor of histone deacetylase.

- 103. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 102, wherein saidthe reversible inhibitor of histone deacacetylase is butyrate.
- 104. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 102, wherein saidthe reversible inhibitor of histone deacetylase is trichostatin A.
- 105. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 101, further comprising the step of culturing the activated hybrid pluripotent cell population in a medium that maintains the dedifferentiated state of the activated hybrid pluripotent cell population and support the development and proliferation of the activated hybrid pluripotent cell population.
- 106. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 105, wherein saidthe medium comprises cytokines, L, steel factor, or CGT44.
- 107. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 105, wherein saidthe medium comprises a feeder layer of mitotically inactivated primary fibroblast cells.
- 108. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 105, further comprising the step of removing activated hybrid pluripotent cell population from saidthe medium and culturing saidthe activated hybrid pluripotent cell population in a second medium which induces differentiation of embryonic stem cells.
- 109. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises a factor which induces neural pathway differentiation.

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110. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 109, wherein said the factor is retinoic acid, fibroblast growth factor 2(FGF2), epidermal growth factor (EGF), or platelet-derived growth factor (PGDF).

- 111. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises c-kit and erythropoietin.
- 112. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), inter[e]leukin I and interleukin 3.
- 113. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises retinoic acid, insulin, and tri-iodothyronine.
- 114. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises retinoic acid and dibutryl cyclic AMP.
- 115. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 108, wherein saidthe second medium comprises cells from the pancreatic bud.
- 116. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 98, further comprising the step of transfecting cells of the hybrid pluripotent cell population with genes encoding activators or transcription factors.
- 117. (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) The method of claim 98, wherein saidthe cells are transfected with Myo D, PPAR gamma, or C/EBP alpha.
- 118 (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) A method of generating and enriching a population of hybrid pluripotent cells comprising:
 - preparing a population of cytoplasts fragments stained with a first color; (a)
 - (b) preparing a population of nuclear donor cells transfected with a gene that encodes a fluorescent protein, which is capable of fluorescing a second color:

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(c) fusing said population of cytoplast fragments and said population of nuclear donor cells, thereby producing a population of products comprising fused products, unfused cytoplast fragments, and unfused nuclear donors, wherein saidthe fused products comprise hybrid pluripotent cells with a normal karyotype and aneuploidy cells;

- (d) sorting the population of products by selecting for fused products and unfused cytoplasts marked by the first color; and
- (e) further sorting the fused products by selecting for cells with a normal karyotype and marked by the second color.
- (Withdrawn; Currently Amended) A method of generating and enriching a population of 119. hybrid pluripotent cells comprising:
 - (a) preparing a population of stained cytoplasts stained with a first color;
 - (b) preparing a population of nuclear donor cells, wherein the DNA of saidthe nuclear donor cell is stained with a second color;
 - (c) fusing said population of cytoplasts and said population of nuclear donor cells, thereby producing a population of products comprising fused products, unfused cytoplasts, and unfused nuclear donors, wherein said fused products comprise hybrid pluripotent cells with a normal karyotype and aneuploidy cells;
 - (d) sorting the population of products by selecting for fused products and unfused cytoplasts marked by the first color; and
 - (e) further sorting the fused products by selecting for cells with a normal karyotype marked by the second color.
- 120. (New) The method of claim 48 wherein more than 10 cytoplast fragments are prepared.
- 121. (New) The method of claim 48 wherein 10 to 50 cytoplast fragments are prepared.

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122. (New) The method of claim 48 wherein the pluripotent mammalian cell is not totipotent.

- 123. (New) A method for reprogramming mammalian cells comprising:
 - (a) preparing more than one cytoplast fragment from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote;
 - (b) obtaining a nuclear donor cell or karyoplast taken from a mammal; and
 - (c) combining a cytoplast fragment of step a) with the nuclear donor cell or karyoplast of step b) to produce a reprogrammed mammalian cell.
- 124. (New) A method for reprogramming mammalian cells comprising:
 - (a) preparing more than one cytoplast fragment from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote;
 - (b) obtaining a nuclear donor cell or karyoplast taken from a mammal; and
 - (c) combining cytoplast fragments of step a) with the nuclear donor cell or karyoplast of step b) to produce a reprogrammed mammalian cell.
- 125. (New) The method of claim 123 or 124 wherein the reprogramming is facilitated by the use of chemical or biologically derived agents known to cause gene reactivation.
- 126. (New) The method of claim 123 or 124, wherein the reprogrammed mammalian cell is a cardiomycyte.
- 127. (New) A method of generating a hybrid pluripotent mammalian cell comprising:
 - (a) preparing more than one cytoplast fragment from a mammalian oocyte or fertilized zygote;
 - (b) obtaining nuclear donor cell or karyoplast taken from a mammal; and
 - (c) combining cytoplast fragments of step a) with the nuclear donor cell or karyoplast of step b) to produce a pluripotent mammalian cell.